# A SAD GOODBY.

Impressive Scenes at Ex-President Hayes' Funeral.

THE HOST OF MOURNERS.

Winter's White Mantle and Death's Dark Gloom Surround the Scene at Fremont.

President-elect Cleveland and the Members of the Present Cabinet View and Follow to the Grave the Remains of the Distinguished Statesman-The Manner in Which the Funeral Cortege Formed.

FREMONT, O., Jan. 21,-On the crest of a snow-clad slope, by the side of his beloved wife, the bier surrounded by his children, a president-elect, the members of President Harrison's cabinet, representatives of the army and navy of the United States, delegates from both houses of congress, the governor of Ohio, members of the legislative bodies and masses of military commands, whose blue uniforms with scarlet and yellow facings and bristling bayonets on a landscape of driven snow added a warmth of color to the wintry scene, the remains of ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes were laid to rest yesterday.

The entire arrangements for the obsequies had been placed in the hands of Assistant Adjutant General H. C. Cor-bin, U. S. A., and from the opening of the house in Spiegel grove to the crowds of citizens in the morning until the last echo of the salute fired over the grave late in the afternoon everything passed off with military precision. The remains of the ex-president lay in the large family dining room during the morning, where an escort of Grand Army veterans stend guard while the people of Fremout and its surrounding towns were permitted to gaze upon the features which have grown so familiar

### The Warriors Were There.

Veterans of many fields, troops of school children marching in solid ranks farmers who had come for twenty miles over all but snowbound roads, marched for hours through the spacious hall to view the dead. General Hayes' recasket, the corners rounded into Corinthinn columns, while the silver plate bore the inscription: "Rutherford B. Hayes, Jan. 17, 1893." Across his breast tary order of the Loyal Legion, with the insignia of the same, while on his breast was the badge of the Army of West Virginia. A spray of graceful palms alone rested on the casket, while on a flag-covered table were the many floral emblours which have arrived from every part of the country. While these solemn scenes were passing at Spiegel and military delegations distinguished visitors and crowds of neighboring vil-

The members of the Sixteenth regi-Ohio national guard, under doned Bunker, were being rapidly obliged from Toledo, Sandusky, Clyde other points, while the members of attery D, of Toledo, the First City ope, of Cleveland, of which Webb C. ayes is a member, and which had acted the personal escort of Fresident ayes on his return home from Wash, grown being trained by the best he could. He was compelled at one place to put in eight inches of growning. Special trains bearing Colonel Bunker, were being rapidly mobilized from Toledo, Sandusky, Clyde and other points, while the members of Battery D. of Tolodo, the First City Haves is a member, and which had acted Hayes on his return home from Washington twelve years ago, arrived during the morning. Special trains bearing Secretaries Foster, Noble, Rusk and Postmaster General Wanamaker and Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Rathbun, representing the Chio associa-tion at Washington; Governor McKinley and staff and members of the Chic senate and house, from Columbus, came

President-Elect Cleveland's Arrival. It was 11 o'clock when train No. 3, on the Lake Shore, with the special car "Grassmere," bearing President-elect Cleveland, reached the depot. Company D, of the Sixteenth regiment, under Captain Crieger, had, with difficulty, maintained an entrance way through the crowd at the station, and came to a "present arms" as the president-elect and Private Secretary O'Brien stepped from the rear platform of the train, They were met by Webb C. Hayes and Spiegel Grove. The crowd was motioned into silence as the carriage passed through the crowded streets. The meet ing between the president-elect and the members of General Hayes' family was impressive in the extreme. The sons of the late president and his daughter, Miss Fannie, received him in the large hallway, and Mr. Cleveland clasped each mained with bowed head. The ex-pres idents have been closer friends than the public knew for many years, and General Hayes and completed arrangements to attend the inauguration of Mr. Cleveland next March, expecting to be the guest of Senator Sherman and Colonel

# The Funeral Services,

It was shortly past 2 o'clock when the funeral ceremonies began. The remains had been carried into one of the larger rooms of the house, and the apartments were filled with mourners and distinguished friends. The services were extremely simple. Or. James W. Eash-ford, president of the Ohio Wesleyan rsity, in which both General and Mrs. Hayes had long been greatly interested, and the Rev. J. L. Albritton, pastor of the Methodist church of this nity, officiated, the latter reading the twenty-third Psalm and the former delivering the prayer. A double quartet Professor Alfred Arthur and David H. Kimberly, of Cleveland, and Mrs. Dorr, of this city, rendered two hymns of which the ex-president had always been extremely fond. These were "When Peace Like a River" and "God Be With You Till We Meet

The beautiful notes of the hymnz filled the spacious house as though from some seraphic choir and were broken only by the occasional sobs of a mourner. men who had faced an enemy on a hundred fields gave way to their pentup feelings.

Many Notable Men Present. This closed the services at the house and the remains were then carried to hearse by the strong arms of the tnembers of the Twenty-third Ohio Inbearers were Secretary Foster, Gover-nor McKinley, General Wagner Swayne. of New York; Brigadier General Joseph C. Breckenridge, U. S. A.; Captain Howell, U. S. N.; Congressman Haynes, Dr. Culver and General Jacob D. Cox, of Cincinnati.

Following them came President-elect Cleveland and Mr. William Henry ith, as a special representative of the

family.

Postmaster General Wanamaker and Secretaries Rusk and Noble, members of the United States senate and house of representatives, Colonel George D. Buggies, Lieutenant Colonel Marshal Ludington, U. S. A., Commodore David A. McComb, Hon. Henry D. Pieros, exsecretary of state of Massachusetts; Colonel Edward T. Bouve and Colonel A. A. Band, of the Massachusette Commanderr of the Loyal Le-

gion; officers and profifeers of the Twenty-third Onto Volunteer Infantry association, Commander I, F, Mack and officers and ex-officers of the Grand Army of Ohio, Governor McKinley and staff, Ohio state officials, trustees of the Ohio State university, officers of Sol-diers and Sailors Orphans' Home of Edina and Sandusky; mayors of Fre-mont, Cleveland and Toledo, with memhers of conneils of those cities next.

Bidden a Sad Goodby, Then, came the military parade under Colonel Bunker, tas First City troop, of Cleveland, Toledo Cadets, the Sixteenth regiment of N. G., and Battery D, of Toledo. The civic societies fol-lowed, and the cortege took up its way with muffled drains under frost-clad trees and snow-covered roads to Oak wood cemetery. The company here was brief, Commander Green, of Eugene Rawson Post No. 32, of this city, reading the soldier's burial service from the

ritual of that order. Silent and motionless the troops stood at parade rest on the marble-like mound as the remains of the ex-president were lowered to his last resting place beside and dearest to him in life, whose meeting smile had wood him across death's dark river into lands of everlasting bliss.

### AN INHUMAN FATHER.

A Miser's Boy Dies from Exposure and Another Is Very Sick.

Mr. Pleasant, Pa., Jan. 21.-"I'm so cold; won't you "x a fire?" was the feeble wail of an emwiated boy of 13 years as he lay fever-stricken, in a dirty bed in a gnised, they presented the appearance house on North Lincoln street vester. of ordinary travelers. When they prehouse on Nerth Lincoln street, yester- sented themselves at the hotel they at

brother and sister, was compelled to go ont in the cold each day and pick up coal along the mirror fracks. Failure to bring the mirror fracks. The father went away and did not return for six weeks. When he got back two of his children were ill. They were left without food of any kind. The illness of the children made the inhuman father angry and he refused to give them medicine of any kind or call a doctor. He would not allow a fire to be built in the house and many nights the boys were benumbed with the cold. The other sick lad is not likely to recover, though neighbors have removed him from the hovel where he was found. hovel where he was found.

Washington, Jan. 21 .- The house turbed, Washington, Jan. 21.—The honse committee on banking and currency yesterday instructed Chairman Bacon, of New York, to ask the committee on the diectives, "but we must see Dr. Herz at once. We are officers of the two days, if necessary, for the consideration of the Andrew-Cate banking and Sherman repeal bill. No day was named. The vote on asking for a day dress at once. In the meantime we stood 8 to 6, one member favorable to will wait in the anne-room." stood 8 to 6, one member favorable to will wait in the ante-room." the proposition being absent. The negative vote indicates the purpose of the minority to contest even consideration sleeping apartment. She came out in a of the bill.

A Contractor Sues an Ohio Town.

Washington, Jan. 21,-The national and adjourned. The resolution of the Cincinnati chamber of commerce asking congress to provide for the survey of a ship canul to connect the Ohio river with Lake Eric failed to receive the required two-thirds vote of the board. The board passed a resolution indorsing the proposed amendments to the inter-state commerce law, and also a resolution favoring the passage of an anti-adulteration law.

Cincinnati's Coal Famine CINCINNATI, Jan. 21 .- The coal situation is becoming alarming. This is aside from all sensationalism. This unlessant condition of affairs is due to the inability of the railroads, from some cause, to get coal into the city. It is a fact, all told, the railroads have not yet prought into the city a full day's sup-oly. The large amounts of coul in the river are inaccessible, and if the river stays frozen much longer the price of coal will be something unheard of.

# The Aluminum Decision.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 21 .- Judge Taft of the United States circuit court filed his decision in the important case of the Reduction company a the Cawles Electric Smelting and Aluminum company yesterday. The court found that the plaintiff's patent was valid and that the defendant infringed the first and second claims of it. also perpetually enjoined the defendant from further infringing the patent. The case will be appealed.

The President's Brother Sick. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21.—The president's younger brother, Scott Harrison, of Kansas City, is very till in this city. He came to Philadelphia recently to visit his sister, Mrs. Sheets, of North

Twenty-ninth street, and is too ill at her

home now to leave his bed. Insurance Man's Suicide. CINCINNATI, Jan. 21.-Jules Campe, the local manager of the Washington Life Insurance company, of New York city, is dying of self-inflicted wounds, heavy shortage in his company.

### The whole affair is tragic in the extreme PITH OF THE NEWS.

Charley Ross has just been found again -at Charleston, Ills. Prominent St. Louis Italians have re ceived threatening letters from the Mafia

of New Orleans. The German reichstag has approved the proposal of Herr Ackermann, Conserva-tive, extending privileges to trades unions and authorizing them to issue workmen's certificates of capability.

The comet medal of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific Coast has been awarded to Professor Brooks, of Geneva N. Y., for his discovery of an unexpected comet, Nov. 19, 1892.

A suit has been brought in England against three ex-clergymen, Messrs. Longhman, to recover \$700,000, which, it s alleged, they obtained by undue influ ence from Henry Morley, now deceased. The annual report of the Canadian de-

partment of the interior for 1892 shows 4,948 homestead entries for the year, com-pared with 7,955 during 1891. Of the number who took homesteads in Mani-tobs and British Columbia last year, 513 came from the United States. Several representatives of the Remington, Caligraph, Yest, Smith Premier and

ton, Callgraph, Yest, Smith Premier and Hammond typewriting companies have been questioned regarding the possible combination of their interests. It is ad-mitted that such a plan is being consid-ered, but there is no possibility that the two older firms will enter the combina-tion.

# HERZ ARRESTED

And Politicians and Financiers Apprehensive.

TOO SICK TO BE MOVED.

A Midnight Surprise for the Fugitive from French Justice.

How Detectives Effected His Capture. He Will Fight Against Extradition. Guarding Him in an English Hotel. The Worst of Panama Corruptionists. Greater Troubles Expected.

LONDON, Jan. 21.-Dr. Cornelius Herz has been arrested on a warrant, issued on demand of the French government, on the charge of having been fraudulently implicated in the Panama canal that companion who had been closes. swindling and corruption. The detectives assigned to make the arrest went about their work very cautiously, as, although it was reported that Herz was sick, it was thought from his record, both in America and Frauce, that he might be shamming illness and would take an opportunity to escape.

It was known that Herz was at the Tankerville Hotel, Bournemouth, The detectives started for Bournemouth after dark, and, although not especially disday. The only response to his wail was the stern command to "shut up that nonsense or trice a thrashing." A little later the laddied. He was the son of a man named the haway, a miser.

The little fellow, together with his brother and rister, was compelled to go out in the cold each day and pick up coal along the railroad tracks. Failure to proceed to stay a short time, and, as if incidentally, asked for Dr. Herz. The reply was that Dr. Herz was too ill to be seen. The detectives replied: "We are officers of the law, and must see Dr. Herz."

The clerk said: "Allow me to analong the railroad tracks. Failure to

were there that wanted to see the doctor, "But he is asleep and cannot be dis-

"answered the voice, which was

few moments. Her face showed sign of grief and agitation and she could hardly restrain tears as she said, "Gen-Bellaire, Jan. 21.—Charles Rosser, of the firm of Rosser & Baren, of this city, has sued the town of Barnesville, for \$12,736.51. He alleges he was kept sleeping room. Dr. Herz was in bed.

The detectives looked at the man and

concluded that it would not be proper to take further action without medical advice. The doctor who had been attend-Herz was called in. He declared that Herz was in such a serious condition that he could only be removed at the imminent peril of his life, and that from present appearances it would be impossible to remove him for some time. The detectives telegraphed this state-ment to London and were told to remain with the prisoner, but to take no action toward his removal without further in-The detectives then took turns at watching, one of them remaining near the sick man while the other ound what rest he could within easy

Herz, notwithstanding his illness, has made energetic preparations to contest the effort to extradite him to France, He has retained Mr. Lewis, the wellknown solicitor, and Sir Edward Clarke and Mr. Gill are counsel in the case. Some surprise is expressed that Herz should now prepare to contest extradition to the last point when, before arrest, he had professed his readiness to sur-

# THE HERZ ARREST.

The Worst Details of the Great Scandal to Come Yet.

PARIS, Jan. 21 .- The sole topic of conversation in the chamber lobbies and the cafes is the arrest of Cornelius Hrz. The prospect of his return to France and the possibility that he will reveal the evidence which he holds against conspicuous politicians and financiers have excited general apprehension. Outside of royalist circles the arrests regarded with a feeling closely akin to panic. gravest fears exist on account of the senate whose members are believed to be hreatened more seriously than all others through Herz's return.

There are three counts in the indict-

ment against Cornelius Herz. The first concerns the 600,000 francs received by him from Charles De Lesseps; the second, the 2,000,000 francs received by him from Baron De Reinach; the third, the menacing letters written by him with the intention of blackmailing Baron De Reinach.

The total number of Arton check foils is now known to be 1,101,

# Railroad Agent Skips Out.

Youngstown, O., Jan. 21.—Traveling Auditor Campbell, of the Pittsburg and Western, has discovered a shortage in the accounts of Harry Laughrey, agent of the company at Niles, who is said to have been living rather fast. Lauhrey has just skipped and is supposed to have gone to Jamestown, Pa., where his parents reside. The investigation is still in progress.

The Anti-Option Bill. WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 .- A vote will not be taken on the anti-option bill until early next week, probably not before

# Glass Works to Reopen.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 21.—The flint glass factories which have been closed all over the country since before the holidays will resume operations on Monday, giv-ing employment to over 7,000 meg. The general prospects of the trade are not very bright at present, but a change is looked for in the spring.

CINCINNAT, Jan. 20. HOGS-Market dull; receipts. 8.53 head; shipments. 3,638 head; common. 50.0567.18; fair to good light. 37.15m7.45c do packing. 57.2567.5c; batchers. 37.0567.70.
CATTLE-Market light; receipts. 514 head; shipments. 109 head; common. \$2.505.500. good to choice. \$2.7504.70.

THE WEATHER ON BUSINESS. General Shrinkage in Trade Is Notice able-Iron Is Wenker.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21 .- R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: Severe weather appears to account in part for a somewhat general shrinkage n business, in many branches checking purchases, and in others output or deiveries. Yet owing to the same influence stocks of winter goods have been extensively cleared off and resulting orders for spring goods have been more liberal. The volume of domestic trade continues larger than last year, but exports are decidedly smaller, from New York in three weeks of January \$8,592,-861 below the same week last year. As imports are meanwhile very heavy for January, \$3,919,130 more than last year, the prospects of further gold exports cause no surprise. There is much hesitation regarding the action of congress on various measures and the uncertainty about the silver purchase repeal, the prospects of the anti-option bill and the defeat of the pooling amendment of the inter-state commerce act all influenced markets and trade to some extent. There is also a somewhat general increase in complaints about collections, although money at nearly all markets is comparatively easy and in supply adequate for legitimate demands.

At Boston the drygoods trade is excellent, western stocks being low. Cotton are sold far ahead, the demand exceeding the supply, and woolen mills are fully employed with the best prospects. Trade in boots and shoes is very satisfactory. leather is active and firm, the rubbe works are full and sales of wool nnusually large—5,233,600 pounds—with prices tending upward. At Philadel-phia iron is in better demand, but severe weather hinders movement of coal and hardware, the trade in paints and glass and shipments of groceries, though the demand is exceedingly brisk. activity is seen in drygoods, though deliveries from factories are delayed. At Baltimore oyster packing is sus

pended by ice, but prospects for the coming season are regarded good.
At Pittsburg the weather affects coal deliveries and some mills are working part time, but from is weaker, Chicago reports general clearing up of winter goods and liberal purchase for the spring with beavy retail trade. Wheat is one-half cent weaker with large receipts and small exports, and it is still notewortly that the western deliveries are inconsistent with reports of the last crop. Corn is a cent and oats half centhigher. Cotton fell an eighth, but recovered a shade with large sales, anti-option reports affecting the sale more than any change in actual supplies. Pork products are somewhat stronger. Money has fallen to 24 on call. The con-

fidence regarding the future of business is in all parts of the country strong and general, especially in view of the interest taken in pending measures in congress.
The failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days number 290. For the corresponding week

FACILITIES TO BE WITHDRAWN For the Trans-Shipment to the Canadian

of last year the figures were 274.

Pacific Road of Goods in Bond.

The message is in response to a reso-Intion presented by Mr. Hitt on behalf

of the committee on foreign affairs on The message will also deal with another form of the question, which will prove embarrassing to the subsidized military railroad of Canada. The president will declare that this government has the right to require an inspection by its customs officers of goods received from a territory not "contiguous" at one American port and sent by the high seas to another American port for trans-ship ment. For example, the greater bulk of the silks and tens sent in English bottoms from the Orient for importation into this country are delivered in bond at San Francisco, and then sent by ves sel to Columbia, in the state of Washing ton, whence, under seal, they arrived over the Canadian Pacific railroad, and thence across the border to either New

York or some other United States port. Under the view which President Harrison will take such importation would pereafter receive examination by United States custom officials upon arrival a San Francisco, and the duty upon them would be immediately levied and col-lected. The effect of this would be to throw their transportation across the continent into the control of American railroads instead of the Canadian military line. These will be the chief points of the much heralded "retaliatory" message soon to be transmitted to congress.

A Desperate Lover's Crime. Carrollton, Miss., Jan. 21.-Robert George, a relative of Senator George, committed suicide at Runnymede, s ittle station on the Georgia Pacific rail road, after assassinating Captain W. B. Prince, an extensive planter. Young George desired to marry Miss Prince and her father objected. Captain Prince was much interested in his Delta planta tions, and during his absence authorized his daughter to draw checks for home expenses on his New Orleans merchant. George induced the girl to draw \$8,000 which they intended to Upon being discovered George stole into prospective father-in-law's room killed him with an ax, escaped and committed suicide.

A Moonshiner's Fatal Leap.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan, 21.—Near Colt, Lawrence county, Collector Havlin and a posse of revenue officers captured the illicit still of Rand Garrison. rison's two sons were arrested and the old man was surrounded in his house As the officers closed in on him he leaped from a second story window of his house and fractured his skull, causing death Garrison was a noted moonshiner.

THOMPSON SPRINGS, U. T., Jan. 21 .-Night before last a general fight oc-burred at B. F. Terwilliger's store, be-tween a band of cowboys and citizens. As an outcome of the fracas Terwilliger was killed, and Bill Johnson, one of the

cowboys, is under arrest for the murder

The special announcement which appeared in our columns some time since, announcing a special arrangement with Dr. B. J. Kendall Co. of Encoburg Frils, Vt. publishers of "A Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases," whereby our subscribers were enabled to obtain a copy of that valuable work free by sending their address to B. J. Kendall Co. (and enclosing a two cen' stamp for mailing same) is renewed for a limited period. We trust all will avail themselves of the opportunity of obtaining this valuable work. To every lover of the horse it is indispensable, as is treats in a simple manner all the diseases which stilled thus noble animal. Its phonomenal sale throughout the United States and Canada makes it standard authority. Mention this paper when sending for "Treatise."

# DEMPSEY GUILT

Verdict Rendered in the Homestead Poisoning Plot.

THE CHARGE TO THE JURY.

Indge Stowe's Summing Up of the Evidence in the Celebrated Case,

The Verdict a Surprise to Some-Counsel for the Prosecution Say It Was Just. Defendant Asks for a New Trial-It Is Equivalent to a Conviction of Mur-

PITTSBURG, Jan. 21.—Hugh F. Dempsey, master workman of District Assembly No. 3, of the Knights of Labor, was found guilty as indicted yesterday on the charge of administering or causing to be administered poison, with intent to commit murder, to William E. Griffith, a waiter in the Homestead mills. It was the seventh and last day of the trial, and to the defendant it was one of all importance. He arose before the bar, when the jury filed in their places after three hours' deliberation. His face were the same obdurate expression as throughout the trial, and he eaned with both hands on the railing in front of him. The verdict fell like a thunderbolt upon him and his counsel. It was unexpected. The defendant's head fell for a second, but the surprise was only momentary. His countenance brightened immediately.

The extreme penalty for the crime for which Designay was convicted is \$500 fine and ten years imprisonment. Cantain Breck, of counsel for prosecu-

tion, was much pleased over the verdict, but said it was no more than he expected.

Mr. Porter said he would apply for a new trial at once on the ground that the verdict was not in accordance with the judge's charge. If that was not successful they would take the case to the supreme court. Judge Stows then read his charge,

which was as follows: The first question that meets us is, "Was poison put into the food, either ten or coffee, er something else eaten or strank as food in the mill after the 7th of September 1892" the time that Gallagher east be first put this allered dischous powder into the ten or coffee which poisenous powder into the ten or collec which was given out as food at that time and afterward. Or course, if the evidence does not satisfy us of that fact, your verdict must be for the defendant. But if the evidence does satisfy you that poison was used, then the next question is, "Was it done with the knowledge or at the instance or by the authority of the defendant in this case?" If the evidence does not satisfy you also of this fact beyond a does not satisfy you also of this fact beyond a reasonable doubt, then your verilet should be one of acquittal, although you may be perfectly convinced that Gallagher or others did try to disable or mursier (if you please) the half or all the men working in the mill.

To justify a conviction the evidence must satisfy you not only that poison was used, but that it was by the direction or authority or counivance of hempsey that the poison was so used. The evidence of the commonwealth tending to show the sickness of other persons than W. E. Griffith was allowed not as evidence. dence tending to show of itself, or directly, that Griffith was poisoned by the defendant, but also as corroborative, as indicating, that poison was used by some one in the mill, and of the story of Gallagher that poison was actually used by him in the mill at Homestead, as he said it was, and put into the food by him and served out to the men working in the mill at the time and under the circum-

oned, if polsoned they were, would not, in any respect, tend or be competent of itself to stablish the guilt of defendant in this case but if the jury should be satisfied from the evidence upon this point that poison was being dealt out to the workmen in the mill at the time Gallagher says it was, then it would cor-roborate him and tend to show the truth of his statement that he did put polson in the food dealt out there from time to time, and thus strengthen the force and effect of his testi-

ony in that regard. Judge Stowe then reviewed the evidence that had been produced at length and spoke of Mr. Dempsey's connection with the case. In conclusion he said: The fact that the defendant himself cor roborates Gallagher when he admits that he roborates Gallagher when he admits that he and Gallagher made an arrangement by which the latter was to go to the mill for purposes suggested by defendant. But here is where the difference upon which the guilt or inne-cence of the defendant depends comes in, and which must be determined by the jury, and which depends whether they believe Galla-gher or Davidson or Dempey, the defendant, They differ as to the purpose, one contradict

They differ as to the purpose, one contradicts the other two.

This is a question to be determined by all the widence in the case tending to lead your mind to a proper and just conclusion in that respect.

And here you must take into consideration the widence tending to show the reputation or character of the defendant for peace and general good conduct, as well as the other testimony leading in the same direction, and give it such weight in determining the guilt or in-nocence of defendant as you may consider it fairly entitled to.

Now, then, you will, first, determine as ques-tions of fact, whether poison was used by Gal-lagher in the mill, as he says it was and, if so, whether W. E. Griffith, the man named in the indictment, was sickened by such poison; and, if so, whether Hugh F. Dempsey, the defendnt, was a party to such poisoning, as alleged by the commonwealth. I have carefully avoided anything like an

opinion upon either of these facts, because it is far you alone to determine them, and render your verdict in accordance with such deternination without fear or favor.

The verdict, it is said, will have coniderable bearing on the cases of Robert F. Beatty, Patrick J. Gallagher and J. M. Davidson, who are also charged with complicity in the Homestead poison plot. The cases of these men are slated for Monday, and that of Jack Clifford on a charge of murder is on the docket for Tuesday. It is expected and said on good authority that Clifford's trial will be the first taken up by the prosecution.

# Electric Cars Must Move.

Massillon, O., Jan. 21.-The city council by resolution has ordered the electric road to start cars on the city system by next Monday under penalty of forfeiture of their bond of \$5,000. The conditions of the franchise were that the city line should be in opera tion by July 1, 1892, but not a car has yet moved.

The Senate and House Adjourn WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.-After a short session the senate adjourned yesterday out of respect to the memory of ex-President Hayes. The house also adjourned out of respect to the memory of x-President Haves

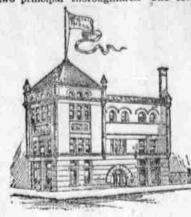
The senior proprietor of this paper has been subject to frequent colds for some years, which were sure to lay him up if not doctored at once. He finds that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is reliable. It opens the secretions, relieves the lungs, and restores the system to a healthy condition. If freely used, as soon as the cold has been contracted, and before it has become settled in the system, it greatly lessens the attack, and often cures in a single day what would otherwise been a severe cold,—Northwestern Hotel Reporter, Des Moines, Iowa. 50 cent bottles for sale by Durbin, Wright & Co., or L. Soilman, Droggista.

Coughing Leads to Consumption,

SECRET SOCIETY BUILDING.

Dignified and Imposing Structure Designed for a Country Town. Copyright, 1803, by American Press Associa

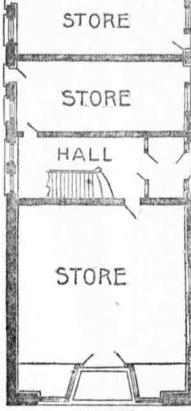
tion.) Every town and village should have s public building where the various benevo-ent and secret societies may hold meetings. An ideal situation for such a building would be a corner lot at the intersection of two principal thoroughfares. The lower



PERSPECTIVE VIEW.

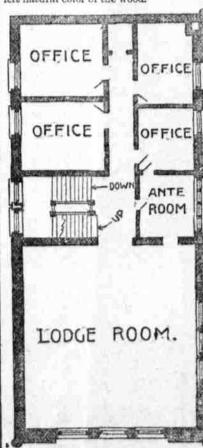
part of such a building can be utilized for stores, while the upper stories may be divided into meeting and lodge rooms, with perhaps a few offices which may readily be

Here are a perspective view and the first and second story plans of such a building It is situated on a corner lot 50x100 fee and occupies 2,000 square feet of the area of the lot. A basement 0 feet in the clear extends under the entire building, in which are located the steam heating apparatus tollet room, etc. In the first story the main entrance is on the side near the mid dle of the building. As you enter you pass through a vestibule which has large tablets on each side for placing names of cecase hall, which leads to the room above. At the left of the hall is a large store on the corner suitable for a druggist. At the right are two smaller stores appropriate for a tobacconist or stationer. 



FIRST STORY. In the second story is a large meeting room on one side of the hall over the large store and five small offices, which occupy the remainder of the floor space in thi story. In the third story are two good sized lodgerooms, with an antercom and closets for each. In the fourth story are the janitor's apartments and a number of

The walls of the building are of brick, with brownstone trimmings. The lower parts of the walls on the main streets are faced with rock faced ashlar. Above the ashlar work the walls are faced with mottled buff colored brick; the flat roof is covered with tin; the peaked roof is slated. The stores are finished in ash, stained to imitate antique cale the halls and stair cases of red oak; all other finish of chestnut, left natural color of the wood.



SECOND STORY. The walls and cellings are hard finished on one coat of adamant plaster. Hardware in first and second stories of bronze; in up per stories of Berlin bronze. The building is heated by steam. It can be erected for about \$15,000. If constructed of wood it could be built for \$7,000. D. W. KING

Architecture as now practiced has cease to be confined to certain schools founded upon principles of law and order evolved from the fragmentary remains of national-ities which have long since passed out of existence. The advancement of the physical sciences and the development of the asthetic nature in man have wrought wondrous changes in architectural thought.

Durbin, Wright & Co. and L. Sollman druggists, desire to inform the public that hey are agents for the most successful preparation that has yet been produced, for coughs, colds and croup. It will loosen and relieve a severe cold in less time than any other treatment. The article referred to is Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is a medicine that has won fame and popularity on its merits, and one that can always be depended upon. It is the only known remedy that will prevent croup. It must be tried to be appreciated. It is put up in 50 cent and \$1 bots ties.

TWO GIRLS IN ONE.

A MOST REMARKABLE FREAK OF EUROPEAN ORIGIN.

A Pair of Bohemian Girls Joined Together in One Body-They Are Fifteen Years Old and Very Frail and Delicate.



THEN THE SIAM ese Twins were alive and making money, because they were different from other people, the medical folkall over the world couldn't rest easy nights for thinking up plans whereby

they might cut the ligament which bound Eng and Chang so that the twins might be just like anybody else and lose their job. But in the case of the Bohemian twins, Rosa and Josepha Blazel, nature seems to have made up her mind that there was going to be go such foolishness. The smartest surgeon that ever handled a scalpel zouldn't cut Rosa and Josepha apart without killing them or her. Down to the hips they are two separate bodies. Below the hips there are four legs, which would be the proper allowance for two ordinary girls. But there is only one woman, and that is what makes it doubtful whether it is proper to call Rosa and Josepha "her" or "them."

They were born in Skreychow, Bonemia, and are now 15 years old. Their parents, simple country folk, gave them over to a French impressario, which is the European equivalent for our dime-museum manager, named Forbe, who first brought them out in Paris at the Theater Imperial de la Jaiete-and is now taking them through Europe on a tour.

They are not very well grown for 15, but are delicate and frail. Their nair and complexions are dark and their faces resemble each other. They are not simply grown together at the hips, but the backcones are united at the coccyx. The tomplications of existence of this



THE BOHEMIAN TWINS. strange being or beings may be imagned easier than a way may be found

of telling about them in print. It is impossible that the two brains should think alike, and Rosa might ove a man to distraction whom Josepha wouldn't have about the gouse. Suppose Rosa marries the felow, what will Josepha say about it? Suppose-but what is the use of telling readers to suppose when they can ay the paper down for a minute and hink out more curious situations than

you could stack up on a prairie? THE TOMB OF MOTHER EVE.

A Temple Near Mesca Declared by Arabs to He the Sout. The Arabs claim that Eve's tomb is at Jiddah, the seaport of Mecca. The temple, with a palm growing out of the solid stone roof (a curiosity which is of itself a wonder of the Orient) is supposed to mark the last resting place of the first woman. According to Arabian tradition Eve measured over two hundred feet in height, which strangely coincides with an account of our first parents written by a member of the French Academy of Sciences a few years ago, who also claimed a height of over two hundred feet for both of the tenants of the Garden of

Eden. Eve's tomb, which is in a graveyard surrounded with high, white walls, and which has not been opened for a single interment for over a thousand years, is the shrine of thousands of devoted Ishmaelites, who, according to Notes and Queries, make a pilgrimage to the spot once every seven years. It is hemmed in on all sides by the tombs of departed sheiks and other worthies who have lived out their days in that region of scorehing sun and burning sands. Once each year, on June 3which is, according to Arabian legends, the anniversary of the death of Abelthe doors of the temple, which form a canopy over this supposed tomb of our first mother, remain open all night, in spite of the keepers' efforts to close them. Terrible cries of angulah are said to emit from them, as though the memory of the first known tragedy still haunted the remains which blind superstition believes to be deposited

Condition of Indian Pariahs.

The conditition of the unfortunate pariahs in India continues to occupy the attention of philanthropic persons. Apart from a series of careful investigations undertaken by the missionaries, Mr. Tremenheere, the Collector of Chingleput, has been personally injuring into the subject, and he has embodied the result in a report to the government. While the missionaries, however, have been met with a peremptory official denial of their allega-tions, Mr. Tremenheere has been severely rebuked by the government, who pronounce his statements "sensational," and declare his proposals to be "utterly impracticable."

Yet those who have a personal knowledge of the unhappy victims of caste prejudice declare that they are oppressed by a system which can only be described as slavery. The parish, it is said, finds it difficult, if not impossible, however hard it may struggle for an independent existence, to hold a plot of land, and even the hum-ble cot which shelters him is no longer his own if it should unfortunately happen to take the fancy of some cova-ctous and scornful village "marasdar,"